

Table 1 Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Aims, Big Steps for Nature, Priority Projects, Outcomes, Pressures Addressed and Aichi Targets.

Aims	Big steps for Nature	Priority Projects – on-going work	SBS Outcomes & Key Steps ¹	Pressures Addressed	Aichi Targets ²
Biodiversity loss halted	Ecosystem Restoration	Priority Project 1 - Restoration of peatlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore peatland and sequester carbon through peatland management covering 5,100 ha. Flow Country Peatland Restoration - setting an international benchmark for good practice. 	Outcome 1 - key step 1, 3 & 4 Outcome 2 – key step 3 Outcome 4 – key step 1, 3, 5 Outcome 5 – key step 1, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Land use intensification Value of nature Climate change	1, 5, 12, 14, 15, 19
		Priority Project 2 - Restoration of native woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide grants, information, promotional events and training. Conservation management on the National Forest Estate. Restore approximately 10,000 ha of native woodland into satisfactory condition in partnership with private woodland owners through deer management planning. 	Outcome 1 - key step 1, 3 & 4 Outcome 3 – key step 5 Outcome 4 – key step 1, 2 & 3 Outcome 5 – key step 1, 4, 5 & 7	Land use intensification Value of nature Climate change INNS ³	1, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15
		Priority Project 3 - Restoration of freshwaters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and Implementation of two River Basin Management Plans for the 2nd cycle (2015-2021) – delivering Water Framework Directive objectives and associated biodiversity benefits. Physical restoration of rivers in priority catchments as part of the "Pearls in Peril" LIFE Project to deliver substantial biodiversity benefits and restore river function. 	Outcome 1 – key step 1, 3 & 4 Outcome 3 – key step 5 Outcome 4 – key step 1, 2 & 3 Outcome 5 – key step 1, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Pollution Land use intensification Value of nature Disconnection with nature INNS Climate Change	1, 5, 8, 12, 14
Investment in Natural Capital		Priority Project 4 - Investment in natural capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the Woodland Carbon Code to attract investment in woodland creation. Develop the Peatland Code as a framework for investing in peatland restoration. Develop the Natural Capital Asset Index (NCAI) as a means of assessing Scotland's natural capital and the sustainability of the Scottish economy. 	Outcome 1 – key step 1 & 4 Outcome 2 – key step 1, 2 & 3	Land use intensification Value of nature Climate change	2, 3, 4, 7
		Priority Project 5 - More people experiencing and enjoying nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the better provision & quality of greenspace through development planning and place-making. Deliver national and local participation campaigns, events and activities and outreach work targeted at under-represented groups. Develop public engagement in volunteering & citizen science through Scotland Counts and SEWeb. 	Outcome 3 – key step 1, 2 & 5 Outcome 4 – key step 1 & 5 Outcome 7 – key step 2	Land use intensification Value of nature Disconnection with nature INNS Climate change	1, 9, 14
People connected with nature	Quality greenspace for health and education benefits	Priority Project 6 - Taking learning outdoors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide outdoor learning information and opportunities in National, Regional and Local Parks, Nature Reserves, and the National Forest Estate. Support teachers through Teaching in Nature, Forest Schools and similar programmes to ensure they are able to deliver outdoor learning to children and young people. Develop and improve greenspace provision and opportunities for outdoor learning close to schools. 	Outcome 1 – key step 1 Outcome 3 – key step 1 & 4	Land use intensification INNS Disconnection with nature Climate change	14
		Priority project 7 - Developing Scotland's natural health service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and promote a green exercise tool-kit for use by the health and environment sectors. Deliver a NHS Greenspace Demonstration Project; providing quality greenspace for use by patients, visitors and staff for treatment, recovery, recreation and relaxation. 	Outcome 3 – key step 1, 3	Land use INNS Disconnection with nature	14
		Priority Project 8 - Protected Areas in good condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus action on those sites that are in most need of effective conservation management. Undertake work to ensure that at least 18% of land and freshwater is under conservation designation. 	Outcome 1 – key step 3 Outcome 4 – key step 1, 2 Outcome 5 – key step 4 & 7	Pollution Land use intensification INNS Climate change	9, 11, 12
Conserving wildlife in Scotland		Priority Project 9 - Conservation of priority species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freshwater pearl mussel conservation: protecting, restoring and securing populations in 19 Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) in Scotland (and one each in England and Wales). Langholm Moorland Demonstration Project – sustainable management for moorland habitat, red grouse, hen harriers and other wildlife. Increasing abundance of ground nesting birds through the eradication of North American mink on the Outer Hebrides. Removing black rats, and other remedial work, on the Shiant islands to improve success of breeding seabirds. Under PAWS⁴ implement action plan for hen harriers involving intelligence sharing, enforcement and awareness raising to combat wildlife crime. Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels Project – collaborative work with many landowners to safeguard the red squirrel population in stronghold ranges. 	Outcome 1 – key step 1, 3, and 4 Outcome 4 – key step 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Outcome 5 – key step 4 & 7	Pollution Land use intensification INNS Value of nature Disconnection with nature Climate change	9, 12, 19
		Priority Project 10 - Improving ecological connection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat management to support connections for eight sites within the CSGN area through EcoCo LIFE project. 	Outcome 1 – key step 1, 2, 3 & 4 Outcome 4 – key step 1 & 3 Outcome 5 – key step 1, 5, 6 & 7 Outcome 3 – key step 1 & 5	Pollution, Land use intensification, INNS, Disconnection, Climate change	9, 15
Benefits for Scotland	Sustainable management of land and freshwater	Priority Project 11 - Sustainable land management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted support for sustainable land management practices under SRDP Agri-Environment Climate and Forestry Grant Schemes. Support for biodiversity on arable farms through the Ecological Focus Areas CAP greening requirement and increased protection for hedgerows and watercourses under cross compliance. The Wildlife Estates Scotland (WES) Initiative. Demonstration Farms - including Leaf Farms and Climate Change Focus Farms 	Outcome 1 – key step 1 & 4 Outcome 2 – key step 3 Outcome 3 – key step 1 & 5 Outcome 4 – key step 1, 2, 3 & 4 Outcome 5 – key step 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7	Pollution Land use intensification INNS Value of nature Climate change	3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19 (4), (13)
		Priority project 12 - Increase environmental status of our seas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the evidence base through setting and delivering a surveillance/ monitoring strategy that will allow authoritative reporting of state and progress. Complete the suite of MPAs (including the additional NATURA sites) and agree and deliver measures for their effective management. Put in place Regional Marine Plans that incorporate provision for decision making that promotes ecological coherence between protected areas and safeguards priority marine features. 	Outcome 6 – key step 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	Pollution INNS Climate change Exploitation	11, 12

(Endnotes)

- <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/5538>
- Convention on Biological diversity Aichi Targets <http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/> Note: numbers in brackets indicate partial contribution to the target.
- INNS – Invasive non-native species
- PAWS – Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime Scotland

Note: Aichi Target 17 has been achieved through adoption and delivery of the 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity (2013).
 Aichi Target 19 will be achieved through various mechanisms to ensure knowledge transfer and its application including RESAS, CAMERAS and other knowledge -sharing programmes.
 Aichi Target 20 will be achieved through securing additional funding such as Life Nature and Heritage Lottery Funding as well as efficiencies derived from more collaborative working.